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CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

KENNETH FRASER

M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H., D.T.M.,

ON THE

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31st, 1948

CARLISLE:

STEEL BROS. (CARLISLE), LTD., 60 ENGLISH STREET.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

County Health Department,
11, Portland Square,
Carlisle.

June, 1949.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children for the year ended 31st December, 1948.

STATISTICS

The statistical returns of the work undertaken are set out in the appropriate parts of the Report. These tables call for little comment, except, perhaps, in two respects. The first is that there is a substantial fall in the number of cases found to be unclean at school. Last year there was a rather disturbing rise in this connection, which seems only to have been a passing phase. The second point is the rather striking gap between the number of children with eye defects referred for treatment, and the number of children for whom glasses are known to have been supplied. The relative figures are 1,666 and 470. The answer, of course, lies in the fact that many more glasses may have been supplied, but the information has not reached us. As an Education Authority we have, in fact, no really reliable source of information in this matter, which is an unsatisfactory position. This has a considerable bearing on what is said later.

On the subject of the provision of glasses for school children it may be worth saying that, in common with other sections of the community, school children for whom glasses are prescribed have at present to wait long periods before the glasses are actually provided. We receive many complaints about this, perhaps particularly in the case of older children who are studying for examinations and who may have broken their glasses, or who may require a change of glasses. There is nothing, of course, that we can do about it.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

School Medical Officers are asked to comment on the effects of the impact of the National Health Service Act, 1946, on the School Medical Service. The answer, I think, is simple and straightforward, and is to the effect that School Medical Officers have inevitably to a large extent lost their grip on the School Medical Service. They have certainly lost their grip from the aspects of treatment and the results thereof. One reason is that many cases are now being sent to hospital by general practitioners direct, which formerly were sent through the medium of the School Medical Service. In addition, there has not yet been established a real and true liaison between hospital management committees and education authorities for the exchange of information about children entering hospital for treatment, or leaving hospital on the completion of treatment. I think this problem will, in this area, solve itself, at least to some extent, in the future, because we have the goodwill of the hospital management committees to assist us in finding a satisfactory solution.

The future of the School Medical Service must be regarded as in the air. There have been many indications that before long at least the treatment side of the service may pass into the ambit of the National Health Service. Answers in Parliament and other sources of information make it quite clear that a movement is tending in this direction, and there is some reason to believe that some bodies associated with local government would, simply on financial grounds, favour such a transfer. My own view is that the effect on the work of the School Medical Service would be, from all angles, unfortunate. The service, by its very nature, is one which must be a personal service, and is largely a team matter in each area, the team being made up of the teachers, the parents and the medical and dental and other officers. I think it is generally recognised that the School Medical Service as at present organised, has done extraordinarily good work throughout the country since its inception, and to return to the status quo before 1918, when the work was limited to the *ascertainment* of defects, would be a retrograde step and likely to have undesirable results. One of the recognised channels of entry of medical officers into the Local Government Public Health Service would be largely abolished, or

at least would cease to be attractive, and in all conscience it is going to be hard enough to keep the Public Health Service supplied in future with recruits of a sufficient standard without adding any new complications.

We live in an age in which there is a mania for change, and the reason for these changes is not always easy to understand, nor are the benefits arising from them always apparent. Not long ago I was mildly rebuked at a meeting for continuing to use the phrase, 'School Medical Service.' Apparently this phrase is now demoded, and the correct description is 'School Health Service.' I am unable to appreciate the distinction. I cannot see that 'School Health Service' means anything different from 'School Medical Service.' That, however, is an unimportant matter. The disintegration of the School Medical Service as we have known it for so many years, which has undoubtedly already begun, is something on quite a different level which would be a change which might well have disastrous and far-reaching effects.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

During the year we have opened two child guidance clinics, one at Workington and one in Carlisle, and a third will open shortly at Whitehaven. The Whitehaven clinic will also provide an occupation centre, but that is a matter which really concerns the Health Report rather than this report.

We are fortunate in that our teams for these important clinics are now complete. The clinics in the West and East will be respectively under the charge of Dr. Ferguson, Medical Superintendent of Dovenby Hospital for Mental Defectives, and Dr. Braithwaite, Medical Superintendent of Garlands Mental Hospital, as the psychiatrists. This arises as a result of negotiations with the Regional Hospital Board, and represents a very useful liaison between the two bodies.

We are also fortunate in having experienced psychiatric social workers in Mrs. Campbell and Miss Lamb in the West and East respectively, and since Miss Burrows joined our staff as Educational Psychologist, the teams are complete.

It is too early yet to say much about these child guidance clinics, but it is already obvious that they are

filling a gap in the School Medical Service which makes it clear that they will serve a very useful purpose in the years ahead.

SPEECH THERAPY

Unfortunately, in spite of all the efforts we have been able to make, we have not yet been able to obtain the services of a speech therapist.

SCHOOL MEALS

The provision of school meals has steadily expanded throughout the year. On a check day in October, 1947, 51.51 per cent. of the children in attendance at school were served with a midday meal. This percentage was increased to 57.62 per cent. in October, 1948, representing an increase of 2,200 dinners a day. The total number of dinners served to children on this day was 16,664.

During the year the canteen facilities have been greatly expanded by the provision of new buildings or by adaptations, and this expansion still continues. At the moment building work is in progress at some 38 schools, and contracts have been, or shortly will be, accepted in respect of another 12 schools or thereabouts. The building programme for 1949, now in the course of preparation, will show still further expansion.

An experiment was tried during the year in respect of one or two schools where there was a demand for a mid-day meal, but where neither canteen nor washing up facilities were available, by the provision of sandwich meals.

SCHOOL MILK

From a check taken during October, 1948, the number of children present in all schools and departments was 28,920, of whom 23,842 were taking milk. These figures imply that 82 per cent. of our children are drinking milk, as against last year's figure of 85 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of different grades of milk supplied to 264 schools; corresponding figures for 1947 are shown in brackets.

Type.	Percentage.
Pasteurised	39 (38)
Tuberculin Tested	36 (39)
Accredited	6 (6)
Ungraded	19 (17)

Drinking straws were supplied to 70 per cent. of the schools receiving milk. At the end of the year only 23 small schools, as against 33 in 1947, were without regular milk supply. Efforts are still being made to find suppliers willing to undertake delivery to these schools.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children of school age immunised during the year was 674. In addition, 2,156 children were given reinforcing injections.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

KENNETH FRASER,

School Medical Officer

General Statistics.

Estimated population of Administrative County	...	...	...	...	...	202,460
Number of pupils on school registers	...	...	...	...	...	30,689

The number of schools in the County are as follows:—

Primary	...	...	...	...	234)	
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	9)		274
Secondary Grammar and High	...	...	...	12)		274
Secondary Technical	...	...	...	1)	Departments	
Nursery	...	...	...	...	1)	

Medical Inspection.

Children attending maintained Primary, Secondary and Grammar Schools were examined as under:—

Routine inspections by age groups:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	3688	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	2845	
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	2030	
					8563	

Special inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	19298	
Total examinations	...	...	...	...	27861	

As previously, children were examined at approximately 8 years of age for sight-testing, and an additional examination of children at 13 years of age attending Grammar Schools was also carried out.

TABLE A.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND, AND OF TREATMENT UNDERTAKEN.

Condition.	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.
External Eye Diseases ...	485	410
Skin Diseases ...	1549	1518
Defective Vision and Squint ...	1596	1616
Nose and Throat Conditions ...	1335	889
Ear Conditions ...	439	357
Enlarged Cervical Glands ...	61	40
Heart Disease and Circulation ...	109	109
Chest Conditions ...	349	292
Tuberculosis—Non-Pulmonary ...	14	14
Nervous Diseases ...	54	47
Uncleanliness ...	1909	1909
Other Defects and Diseases ...	1432	1375
Developmental ...	38	23
	9370	8599

Included in the above figures of treatment undertaken are 15 cases of squint and 7 of mastoid which received operative treatment in hospital.

Orthopædic and dental defects are not included in the above table.

TABLE B.

SHOWING THE ATTENDANCES AT INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL CLINICS.

Clinic.	New Cases.	All Cases. Attendances.
Alston	70	245
Aspatria	133	356
Brampton	192	917
Carlisle	180	432
Cleator Moor	322	1209
Cockermouth	361	1401
Egremont	299	887
Frizington	255	1262
Maryport	301	1163
Millom	523	2283
Penrith	366	1643
Whitehaven (Sandhills Lane)	487	2600
Whitehaven (Woodhouse)	429	1813
Wigton	377	1172
Workington	818	3710
Totals	5113	21093

TABLE C.SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN AT THE SCHOOL CLINICS
DURING THE YEAR.

Condition for which child attended.	New Cases.	Attendances.
General Condition	182	1052
Eye Diseases	643	2768
Skin Diseases	1463	5415
Nose and Throat Conditions	464	916
Ear Conditions	288	2162
Enlarged Cervical Glands	38	158
Heart and Circulation	77	327
Lungs (Non-Tubercular)	155	713
Lungs (Tubercular or Suspected)	88	644
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	17	139
Nervous System	36	137
Uncleanliness	129	2171
Other Defects and Diseases	1387	4137
Deformities	106	223
Developmental	40	131
Totals	5113	21093

Total individual children attended, 4,914.

TABLE D.

SHOWING THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE NURSING STAFF IN FOLLOWING UP DEFECTS.

Condition.		No. of Cases.	No. of Visits Paid.
Eye Conditions	...	14	40
Skin Diseases	...	15	48
Nose and Throat Conditions	...	1049	2141
Ear Conditions	...	15	58
Heart and Circulation	...	20	55
Lungs (Non-Tubercular)	..	1	2
Glands	...	—	—
General Cases	...	63	160
		—	—
		1177	2504
		—	—

Infestation with Vermin.

The School Nurses made 106,268 examinations of children for verminous conditions and uncleanliness, and of this total 1909 children were adversely reported on.

TABLE E.

SHOWING THE ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Number on Aftercare Register at 1/1/48	...	441
New cases during 1948	...	279
Cases re-notified after discharge previously	...	33
Number removed from Register	...	243
Number on Register at 31/12/48	...	510
Attendances at Aftercare Clinics	...	768
Attendances at Intermediate Clinics held by Aftercare Sister	...	655
Home Visits by Aftercare Sister	...	230
Plasters applied at Intermediate Clinics by Aftercare Sister	...	134
Plasters applied at home by Aftercare Sister	...	30
Surgical Boots and Appliances supplied and renewed	...	68
*Cases receiving Hospital Treatment during 1948	...	59
Awaiting admission to Hospital, 31/12/48	...	34
X-Ray Examinations during 1948	...	68
Awaiting X-Ray	...	15

* Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, and Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere.

TABLE F.

SHOWING THE VARIETIES OF ORTHOPAEDIC CONDITIONS DEALT WITH.

TABLE G.

SHOWING THE POSITION OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by Authority's Dental Officers—							
(a) Periodic Age Groups							21559
(b) Specials							51
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)							<u>21610</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment							12743
(3) Number actually treated							12216
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment							19787
(5) Half-days devoted to—				(8) Anæsthetics—			
(a) Inspection ... 240				Local			10511
(b) Treatment ... 2339				General			1103
Total (a) and (b) 2579				Total			<u>11614</u>
(6) Fillings—				(9) Other Operations—			
Permanent Teeth	8142			Permanent Teeth			4390
Temporary Teeth	1074			Temporary Teeth.			446
Total	<u>9216</u>			Total			<u>4836</u>
(7) Extractions—				(10) Orthodontic Appliances			
Permanent Teeth	2142			(11) Dentures			278
Temporary Teeth	9335			(12) Inlays			113
Total	<u>11477</u>			(13) Dowel Crowns ...			69
				(14) Jacket Crowns ...			2
				(15) Splints (cast) ...			11
				(16) X-Ray Examinations ...			1
							227

The Senior Dental Officer (Mr. A. C. S. Martin) makes the following comments on the School Dental Service :—

"With regard to inspection and treatment, the position is not quite as satisfactory as in 1947, but, as pointed out in the report for that year, staff changes always entail a drop in work till the new officers become used to the district, especially in an area such as Cumberland. The decrease in inspection is almost entirely accounted for in the areas where such staff alterations have taken place, and it is anticipated that

the leeway will soon be overtaken. While there is also a reduction in fillings and extractions, there is at the same time a very important increase in the number of orthodontic appliances fitted (200 to 278).

" This branch of treatment absorbs a considerable amount of time, many cases requiring months of painstaking work on the part of the dentist, and it might be questioned whether this is really worth while. Actually, there is no doubt regarding this from two points of view: (1) Teeth which are irregular or overcrowded are rather more prone to disease than those in proper alignment, in fact, sooner or later a tooth which is misaligned will suffer from disease of the supporting structures; (2) there is no question that dental irregularities, especially those which cause facial deformities, are frequently responsible for a marked inferiority complex, and it is often a revelation to see the change in attitude of a patient who has been successfully treated. Photographs are shown of one case which was handled by one of the Assistant Dental Officers (Mr. J. V. Inglis), which shows rather dramatically how the facial appearance of a person can be altered. The first and most important part of the treatment consisted in the removal of the upper teeth and of the excess bone in the front of the jaw. Through the courtesy of Professor Bradlaw, this operation was most successfully carried out at the Newcastle Dental Hospital. It is well to mention here how much this County is indebted to Professor Bradlaw and his staff for the many oral surgery cases at present uncovered by the County Scheme they have undertaken for Cumberland children in the past year or two, and for the excellent results they have obtained. This operation was done at the Easter holiday and before the school resumed the pupil had been supplied with an upper denture, so that she was able to return with the other pupils, completely transformed in appearance, and with an outlook on life which she had never known before.

" Partial dentures have also risen in number, while inlays and jacket-crowns also point to a high standard of work being maintained by the Dental Officers.

" In all these items, the dental workshop has shown that there is no type of work that is too complicated to be undertaken, and the staff are to be congratulated

After Treatment.



Before Treatment



on the way they have supported the officers in improving the Dental Services in the schools in Cumberland.

"In the Report for 1947, reference was made to the Stoneleigh Clinic—this has now been in use for some time and has proved a very successful adaptation of most unlikely premises, so that at long last a start has been made on one of the major problems of treatment in the county—clearing up the results of years of inadequate facilities for the Grammar and Technical Schools in Workington.

"At Whitehaven, also, another surgery has been made available for the same purpose and is proving most useful in dealing with the pupils attending the Grammar School there.

"At the time of writing the position of the School Dental Service seems uncertain; on the one hand on account of the widely publicised shortage of staff, and on the other because of the desire of some Authorities to place the responsibility for this service on the Ministry of Health. It is to be hoped that the Service which has been built up over so many years, and which has functioned without breakdown throughout the war and post-war period, will be retained in its present setting under local control and with local interest. This is especially so in view of its increasing importance as a result of the abnormal situation which has arisen under the National Health Service.

"So far, the staffing problem has not been serious in Cumberland. As indicated last year Mr. H. Christopher left at the end of January after many years of excellent service, and his going is much regretted by all who had to do with him. It is certain that he has taken with him to Warwickshire the best wishes of those he worked for, those he worked with, and last but not least, those he worked on! After a short period Mr. Fielding was appointed to the staff which was thus brought up to full strength. In view of the responsibility for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children under the National Health Service Act the staff was increased by the appointment of Dr. T. H. Thompson, who took up duty on November 1st, 1948, but as Miss D. D. Stark left on September 30th, 1948, the increase did not actually take place. So far it has not been possible to fill this vacancy, but it is hoped to do so in the near future."

TABLE H.**CHILDREN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS**

Name of School.		Girls.	Boys.
Royal Victoria School for the Blind, Newcastle	... ... ...	—	2
Yorkshire School for the Blind, Doncaster		—	1
Condover Hall School for the Blind, Shrewsbury	... ... ...	—	1
Chorleywood College for the Blind	...	2	—
Northern Counties' Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Newcastle	...	5	5
Royal Cross School for the Deaf, Preston		—	4
Boston Spa Institution for the Deaf	...	2	1
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, York	...	—	1
Colthurst House for Epileptics, Warford, Cheshire	... ... ...	1	1
Maghull Home for Epileptics, Liverpool		1	1
Totals	... ... ...	11	17
		—	—

PHYSICAL TRAINING

I am indebted to the Chief Organisers of Physical Education—Miss Kathleen Sutton and Mr. Lionel Heyworth—for the following report on physical activities during the year :—

“With the change in outlook towards Physical Education, particularly in primary schools, every effort has been made to provide the necessary equipment to implement modern schemes of work. It is reported that one-quarter of the schools in the county have received sufficient apparatus to carry out the work on up-to-date lines. The teachers, fully aware of present-day needs, have done much to overcome the many difficulties arising out of the shortage of basic equipment.

TRAINING COURSES

“Four training days for teachers have been held in Traditional Dancing at Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Keswick and Penrith. The object of these days has been to encourage mixed traditional dancing in our schools as a part of Physical Education, and to help keep alive the English Traditional Dance. Large representative gatherings attended these courses and as a result a marked lively interest in the traditional dance is already showing itself in our schools.

“As the Committee is aware almost all Swimming classes in schools are instructed by teachers trained in the accepted methods of swimming instruction. In order to meet the needs of teachers instructing swimming under the varied conditions and facilities in Cumberland, a special scheme of instruction has been prepared by the Organisers to cover instruction in public baths, rivers, lakes, pools and sea. In order to instruct the men teachers in the methods described in this scheme, refresher courses were conducted at Workington and Whitehaven Swimming Baths.

GAMES AND ATHLETICS

“In the field of School games and athletics, 1948 has been a progressive year in its expansion and improvement in technique. Individual coaching in Association Football, Rugby League Football and Netball has been maintained, demonstration games have been staged by county teams and trial games leading up to inter-county matches have been held to include schools hitherto unable to contribute promising talent.

“A network of activity linking the remotest country schools extends from Millom to the Border Country. In accordance with the County Netball Association's policy of following through to the post-school age, the Junior and Senior County Teams have been very active throughout the season, playing home and away matches with most of our neighbouring counties.

SWIMMING

“Swimming instruction has been carried out successfully at the Whitehaven, Workington and Wigton Baths where the results of the County Swimming tests

indicated marked progress, especially at the beginner's stage.

"In spite of very bad weather at our open-air baths and pools, many children braved the adverse conditions throughout the season and were able to take part in the county tests.

FURTHER EDUCATION

The number of classes in all branches of physical education has been doubled this season. A lively interest has been shown in physical training, games, ballroom and traditional dancing, and attendances have indicated a return to pre-war enthusiasm.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

"Steps are being taken in many parts of the county to acquire facilities for adult recreation under the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937. A number of sites have been inspected by the Organisers, recommendations have been made and it is pleasing to note that responsible bodies are taking advantage of a scheme designed to assist in the provision of playing fields, swimming baths and other recreational facilities."

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS**TABLE I.****MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOLS****A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	3688
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	2845
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	2030
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8563
						<hr/>
Number of other Periodic Inspections			...	...	...	Nil
						<hr/>
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	8563
						<hr/>

B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	13014
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	6284
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	19298
					<hr/>

C—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT**NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT**

(EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASES AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

		For defective vision (exclud'g Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total individual pupils.
Entrants	...	...	23	712
Second Age Group	...	247	291	504
Third Age Group	...	152	122	259
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (prescribed groups)		422	1125	1482
Other periodic inspections		Nil	Nil	Nil
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Grand Total	...	422	1125	1482
			<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE II.

A—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.

Defect Code. No.	Defect or Disease.	PERIODIC INSPECT'NS.		SPECIAL INSPECT'NS.	
		No. of defects.	Requiring treatment.	No. of defects.	Requiring treatment.
4	Skin	44	42	1505	41
5	Eyes—				
	(a) Vision ...	422	402	954	1119
	(b) Squint ...	60	67	160	148
	(c) Other ..	81	34	404	42
6	Ears—				
	(a) Hearing ...	21	19	45	13
	(b) Otitis Media	25	39	160	45
	(c) Other ...	45	34	143	22
7	Nose & Throat.	547	684	788	667
8	Speech ...	—	40	4	60
9	Cervical Glands	21	69	40	34
10	Heart & Circ'l'n	14	106	95	76
11	Lungs	63	402	286	501
12	Developmental—				
	(a) Hernia ...	3	23	13	15
	(b) Other ...	17	54	5	25
13	Orthopædic—				
	(a) Posture ...	8	19	13	11
	(b) Flat Foot .	31	16	67	67
	(c) Other ...	84	86	87	125
14	Nervous System—				
	(a) Epilepsy .	1	6	4	15
	(b) Other ...	11	27	38	20
15	Psychological—				
	(a) Developm't	27	39	50	95
	(b) Stability .	9	6	23	9
16	Other	80	80	1352	152

B—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good)		B. (Fair)		C. (Poor)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	3688	1056	28.6	2508	68.0	124	3.4
2nd Age Group	2845	827	29.1	1907	67.0	111	3.9
3rd Age Group	2030	681	33.5	1262	62.2	87	4.3
Other Periodic Inspections ...	— ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	8563	2564	30.0	5677	66.2	322	3.8

TABLE III.
Treatment Tables

GROUP I—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table V.)

	Number of defects treated or under treat- ment during the year.
--	--

(a)

SKIN—

Ringworm Scalp (i) X-Ray treatment	...	10
(ii) Other treatment	...	17
Ringworm, Body	...	35
Scabies	...	127
Impetigo	...	346
Other Skin Diseases	...	1023

EYE DISEASE—

External and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to hospital	...	485
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EAR DEFECTS—

Treatment for serious diseases of the ear (e.g., operative treatment in hospital) is not recorded under this heading	...	401
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MISCELLANEOUS—

e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.	...	1382
Total	...	3826

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's minor ailment clinics 21063

GROUP II—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT
(excluding Eye Diseases treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.)

	No. of defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction (including squint)	... 1597
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	... 69
Total	1666

No. of Pupils for whom spectacles were—

(a) Prescribed	...	1268
(b) Obtained	...	470

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT

Received operative treatment—

	Total No. treated.
(a) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	869
(b) For other nose and throat conditions ...	1
Received other forms of treatment	<u>18</u>
Total	<u>888</u>

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) No. treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	48
(b) No. treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	730

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT AND SPEECH THERAPY

No. of Pupils treated—

(a) Under Child Guidance arrangements ...	17
(b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements ...	<u>—</u>

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—	
(a) Periodic age groups	21559
(b) Specials	51
(c) TOTAL (Periodic and Specials) ...	<u>21610</u>
(2) Number found to require treatment	12743
(3) Number actually treated	12216
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ...	19787
(5) Half-days devoted to—	
(a) Inspection	240
(b) Treatment	2339
Total (a) and (b)	<u>2579</u>
(6) Fillings—	
Permanent Teeth	8142
Temporary Teeth	1074
Total	<u>9216</u>

(7) Extractions—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	2142
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	9335
Total	<u>11477</u>

(8) Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction

...	1103
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(9) Other Operations—

(a) Permanent Teeth	4390
(b) Temporary Teeth	446
Total (a) and (b)	<u>4836</u>

TABLE V.
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i) Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	106268
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	1909
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act 1944)	...	...	...	...	Nil

